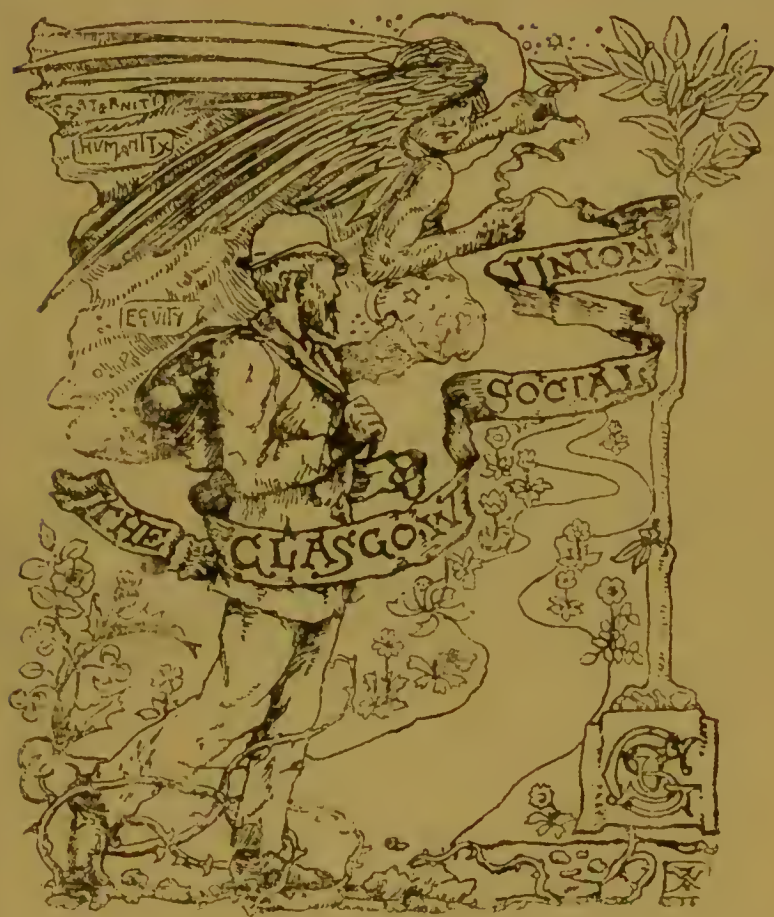


THE
GLASGOW SANITARY SUMMARY



*Being a Handbook of the Law relating to Public
Health in Glasgow*

THE GLASGOW SOCIAL UNION

1891

WITH APPENDIX

P R E F A C E.

THE SANITARY SUMMARY is intended for the use of the Visitors of THE GLASGOW SOCIAL UNION, and of all others interested in the Sanitation of the City. It will be found useful not only by district visitors, but also by house proprietors, factors, and house-holders.

The Summary has been compiled from the Acts, Bye-Laws, and Regulations, which will be found in the Appendix, and to which the numbers in brackets refer. In dealing with matters of importance the Appendix ought to be consulted.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. J. B. KIDSTON, Jun., for valuable help in compiling the Summary and Appendix, and to Dr. J. B. RUSSELL, Medical Officer of Health, for revising them.

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D. M. S.

January, 1891.

D. M. S.

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INSTRUCTIONS.

Communications concerning matters touched upon may be addressed, according to the nature of the case, to—

The MEDICAL OFFICER,	Sanitary Office, 1 Montrose Street.
The SANITARY INSPECTOR,	do. do. do. do.
The CLERK to the LOCAL AUTHORITY,	Municipal Buildings.
The MASTER OF WORKS,	do. do.
The INSPECTOR OF CLEANSING,	do. do.
The INSPECTOR OF LIGHTING,	52 College Street.

Any complaint relating to a matter of health addressed to the Medical Officer or Sanitary Inspector will be promptly forwarded to the proper quarter, if it does not fall to be dealt with directly by the Sanitary Department.

All communications are regarded as strictly private and confidential. Names are never given up to landlords or factors.

THE

GLASGOW SANITARY SUMMARY,

Being a Handbook of the Law relating to Public Health in Glasgow.

By the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, and the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, Local Authorities have been established throughout the Country, and entrusted with the care of the Public Health in their respective Districts.

In Glasgow, the Police Commissioners (*i.e.*, the Magistrates and Town Council of the City) are the Local Authority. A Committee of their number, called the Committee on Health, has power to deal specially with the prevention of disease, and the promotion of the health of the people. This Committee is kept directly in touch with the community through the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector, and their respective Staffs.

There are also Sub-Committees on Cleansing and Hospitals, and a Committee on Watching and Lighting, with Inspectors of Cleansing and Lighting, to deal with their special subjects; and the Master of Works has duties which are closely associated with the health and comfort of the people.

The duties and powers of the Commissioners (which may be delegated to the various Committees) are laid down in the Public Health Act and the Local Police Acts. The Commissioners may take action under any of these Acts, according as they find it most convenient or expeditious.

Besides the miscellaneous powers conferred on them by

these Acts, the Commissioners have very definite powers to deal with the matters of which the following pages give a Summary. For the convenience of the general reader, the technical phraseology of the Acts of Parliament has been abandoned for a less formal style; but, to insure strict legal accuracy, an Appendix has been drawn up in which the law on the various points is quoted *verbatim*. The Summary may be had together with the Appendix, or separately. The numbers in the Summary refer to those in brackets in the latter, and it will be well when dealing with any particular point to consult the Appendix. Official documents of public interest are included in it, such as the Byelaws for the Cleansing of Common Stairs, &c., the Regulations for Houses taking in Lodgers (*not Common Lodging Houses*), Hints about the Management of Children, &c.

(1) PREVENTION AND REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

A Nuisance is a state of matters offensive or injurious to health. The Police Act of 1866 and the Public Health Act define how a Nuisance may be caused and how it may be removed. (*App. 1 and 9.*)

Insufficiency of size, defect in structure, defect of ventilation, want of repair or proper drainage and sanitary arrangements, or any other condition which renders a house injurious to health is a Nuisance.

A Nuisance may also be caused by keeping or storing rags, bones, or blood in an offensive way, or by subjecting them to any offensive process of treatment; by smoke from chimneys (except chimneys of dwelling-houses); by the choked condition of the rhones, pipes, or jaw-boxes of any house; by a gutter, drain, sewer, cesspool, or ashpit being so foul as to be injurious to health; by tainted water;

by a foul stable, byre, or pig-stye ; by manure or rubbish heaps ; by overcrowding ; by the unwholesome condition or overcrowding of any factory or workshop, and in other ways, details of which will be found in the Appendix. (1 and 9.)

General powers of entering premises in which there is reasonable ground for believing that a Nuisance exists are conferred upon the Commissioners and their Officers, and whenever the Sanitary Inspector has reasonable grounds for believing that the drains connected with any house or building are so defective as to cause risk to health, he may, after twenty-four hours' notice (in tenement houses without the consent of the owner or occupier, and in other houses by warrant if objection be raised), apply the smoke test to the drains, and, if they are found to be defective, the owner must immediately carry out the necessary repairs, or construct drains where those in existence are insufficient ; or the Commissioners may do the work, and recover the cost from the owner. (*App.* 33.)

Any person who causes, or is responsible for, a Nuisance, is subject to a penalty, and to a further daily penalty until the Nuisance be removed. (*App.* 1.)

The intention of the Legislature is that all houses should be wholesome, and that life should not be made unwholesome or even uncomfortable from external causes.

When a Nuisance is found to exist, information should be lodged with the Sanitary Inspector, 1 Montrose Street, who will take proceedings to have it removed.

(2) WHITEWASHING OF HOUSES AND CLEANSING OF HOUSES, CLOTHING, BEDDING, &C.

On the certificate of the Medical Officer or any two registered practitioners, that a house, or any part of it, is in

such a filthy or unwholesome condition as to endanger the health of the inmates or the public, or that cleaning and whitewashing a house is necessary to prevent the risk of infectious disease, or to check its progress, the Sanitary Inspector may require the occupier, or the owner where there is no occupier, to do the necessary cleaning and whitewashing, or the Commissioners may do it themselves and recover the cost summarily from the person at fault. (*App. 24.*)

Brushes are lent and materials for whitewashing given free of charge at the Sanitary Office, 1 Montrose Street, to persons who cannot provide these for themselves.

In the same way, on a similar certificate, the Sanitary Inspector may require occupiers to clean any articles of bedding or clothing which are in a filthy or unwholesome condition, or the Commissioners may cause them to be cleaned, and recover the cost summarily from the person at fault. (*App. 25.*)

(3) PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

Glasgow is well provided with Baths and Wash-houses, which are the best and most ample in the country. Every inmate of a small house may find there those conveniences for private ablutions which cannot be got at home, and the women may, at a trifling cost, avoid turning their homes into washing-houses. The establishments are five in number, viz. :

GREENHEAD, NEAR EAST END OF MONTEITH ROW.

NORTH WOODSIDE, KELVIN STREET, NEAR NEW CITY ROAD.

CRANSTONHILL, 68 ELLIOT STREET.

TOWNHEAD, COLLINS STREET, NEAR CATHEDRAL SQUARE.

GORBALS, MAIN STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

There are separate Swimming Ponds for Male and Female Bathers, the water being heated to a comfortable temperature all the year round. There are also private Plunge Baths

with Hot and Cold Water, and Shower. The charges are—

SWIMMING POND, - - - - - 2d.

HOT PLUNGE BATHS, - - - - - 4d. and 6d.

SWIMMING POND FOR BOYS UNDER 13, - - - - - 1d.

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

SWIMMING POND FOR GIRLS UNDER 13, - - - - - 1d.

Tuesday and Saturday.

The Baths are open each day, except Sunday, from 7 A.M. till 9 P.M., and on Sunday mornings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

The Washing Establishments are complete in every respect, the accommodation all that can be desired, and the rates low.

Washing-Stall, having Boiler for Boiling Clothes, Washing-Tub with Hot and Cold Water, use of Hydro-Extractor (or Wringer), and use of Compartment in Drying Stove, *Twopence per Hour.*

Parties Washing Clothes at home may have the use of Compartment in Drying Stove for *One Penny per Half-hour.*

Clothes are allowed to be dried during the night at a charge of 2d. for each compartment in Drying Stove occupied, if removed not later than 7.30 on the following morning.

Use of Mangle charged according to size of Washing.

The Wash-houses are open daily from 7 A.M. till 6 P.M.; on Saturdays from 7 A.M. till 2 P.M.

(4) WATER SUPPLY AND WATER CLOSETS.

Owners must provide an ample supply of water convenient for every house, and must fit up a sink in a well-lighted and ventilated place. (*App. 39.*) Water to be used for drinking or cooking purposes must not be supplied from any cistern exposed to contamination. (*App. 32.*)

Adequate and suitable water closet or latrine accommodation must be provided by owners convenient to every house. (*App. 39.*) Owners may be required to abolish privies, and

provide instead pail-closets or other approved accommodation. (*App. 42.*)

(5) CLEANSING AND LIGHTING OF STREETS, COURTS, AND STAIRS.

The Commissioners are required to make provisions for sweeping and keeping clean all public and private streets and courts, and for watering the streets when necessary.

Pavements must be kept clean by the occupiers of the houses which they border, and must be swept daily if necessary before 9 A.M. (*App. 3.*)

In houses occupied in flats every occupier is responsible for keeping clean the common stair, sink, lobby, passage, and water-closets, and may be fined when these are allowed to remain dirty. (*For detailed Bye-Laws see App. 44.*)

The Commissioners are required to erect and maintain public lamps for the city.

Private streets and courts must be lighted by the owners, who are bound to provide proper lamps and pay for the gas used. (*App. 4.*)

Owners of tenement houses must supply gas fittings for common stairs and pay for the gas used. But the cost of the gas may be recovered from the tenants in proportion to their rents. (*App. 5.*)

(6) CLOSING OF UNINHABITABLE HOUSES

No apartment may be let or used for sleeping in unless it has one or more windows of a proportionate size, and easily opened. (*App. 6.*)

The Commissioners may prevent any underground room or cellar being used as a dwelling unless it be of certain dimensions and have satisfactory arrangements for ventilation, light, and drainage. (*App. 12 and 13.*)

A house unfit for human habitation may be closed by order of the Police Commissioners (*App.* 40), or by order of the Sheriff on their action, and may, by their subsequent order, be demolished. (*App.* 19 and 20.) In the latter case notice of a Closing Order is sent to the occupiers, and they must leave the premises not later than seven days after the notice is served upon them. Any person aggrieved by any such order may appeal to the Sheriff.

(7) PREVENTION OF OVERCROWDING.

Any dwelling-house of not more than three apartments, and not exceeding 2000 cubic feet in total capacity, may be measured, and a ticket affixed to the door stating the cubic contents and the number of inmates allowed. In fixing this number 400 cubic feet must be allowed for each adult, and 200 for each person under ten years of age. All such houses may be inspected at night, and the occupier fined in case of contravention. (*App.* 7 and 37.)

The same minimum standard of cubic space must be observed in the occupation of every dwelling-house.

On a second conviction within three months for overcrowding (*App.* 13), whether the person convicted be the same or not, the house may be closed by order of the Sheriff or a Magistrate for such time as he may think necessary.

(8) REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF LODGING HOUSES.

The Commissioners have issued regulations for the registration and inspection of Houses let as Lodgings, or occupied by the members of more than one family, which contain provisions as to their cleanliness and the number of inmates allowed. (*App.* 45.)

The Commissioners are required to register Common Lodging Houses (*i.e.*, places where persons are lodged at a rate not exceeding 6d. per night). They may refuse to register any one as the keeper of such a Lodging House until they are satisfied as to his character, and until the house has been inspected and approved.

Regulations have also been issued for Common Lodging Houses, which deal with their management, the number of lodgers allowed, the separation of the sexes, cleanliness, and ventilation, and may be had at the Sanitary Office.

(9) INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

It is the duty of the Medical Officer to report the prevalence of any epidemic disease within the city, the existence of any nuisance which would tend to aggravate the disease or impair the health of the inhabitants, and the special measures he would recommend to meet the case.

The head of a family or his representative is required to report to the Medical Officer every case in his house of "infectious disease" (*App.* 17), as defined in the Notification Act. (*App.* 18.)

Any infected person may be removed to hospital if he cannot be treated properly, and with safety to others, in his own house. (*App.* 11.)

If the infected person cannot be removed, the other inmates of the house may, if necessary, be taken to a Reception House provided for the purpose at 39 Weaver Street, Townhead, and detained there. (*App.* 11 and 22.)

If an infected house is overcrowded, or cannot be disinfected while it is occupied, the inmates may be removed to the Reception House until the house and all infected bedding and clothing are disinfected. (*App.* 22.)

No person may use a common Washing House or Washing Green for washing or drying infected bedding or clothing. (*App. 31.*)

After a case of infectious disease, the house in which it occurred, and all articles likely to be infected, must be disinfected to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer, or a registered Medical Practitioner. (*App. 24 and 25.*)

No person may let a house in which there has been a case of infectious disease until it has been disinfected. (*App. 16.*)

In cases of death from infectious disease, no wake may be held over the body (*App. 26*); if death occurred in Hospital, the body may only be removed for immediate burial (*App. 27*); it may not be removed by any public conveyance without a certificate that every precaution necessary for the public safety has been taken (*App. 28*); and, when it is lying in a room occupied as a dwelling, the body may be removed by Warrant of the Sheriff or a Magistrate.

Parents may not send to School, and Teachers may not receive, any Child who has been suffering from infectious disease, or who resides in a house where such disease exists, or has existed within six months, without a Doctor's certificate that the Child is free from disease and infection, and that the house and infected articles have all been disinfected. The Medical Officer is required to grant such certificates free of charge. (*App. 29 and 30.*)

No person suffering from infectious disease may use a public conveyance (cab, car, railway carriage, &c.), nor may the owner of such conveyance carry any such person. (*App. 14 and 15.*)

No person suffering from infectious disease may attend at any public place, such as a church, shop, library, or any place where the public will be endangered. (*App. 15.*)

Facilities for the Poor.—The Commissioners have made every provision for facilitating the carrying out of these regulations by the very poorest. They have provided Hospitals for the sick; a Reception House at 39 Weaver Street, Townhead, for the healthy inmates of small houses where infectious disease exists; a Washing and Disinfecting Establishment for infected bedding and clothing; Ambulances for conveying the sick to Hospital; Vans for the removal of infected articles, and for their return after being disinfected; a staff of men to disinfect houses, and appliances for that purpose; and Inspectors to supervise cases of disease, and give advice and assistance at the homes of the sick. *All these are at the service of "every inhabitant without charge, on information being lodged at the Sanitary Office, 1 Montrose Street, personally, or by letter, telegram, or telephone.*

Duties of Milk-Dealers.—It is illegal for any person* who suffers from infectious disease, or who has recently been in contact with a person suffering from infectious disease, to milk cows, or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the production, distribution, or storage of milk for sale. The results of any violation of the law in this respect are likely to be so serious, by spreading disease far and wide among the consumers of the milk infected in consequence, that the penalty which may be exacted is very high—viz., £20. (*App.* 46).

(10) UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

The Magistrates may order the destruction of meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, milk, butter, eggs, or other articles, if they are diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, and

the owner shall be liable to a penalty. (*App.* 34.) The original seller shall also be liable. (*App.* 35.)

Any person who sells or allows to be used for human consumption within the city the milk of a cow suffering from any disease which might render such milk injurious to health shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10. (*App.* 36.)

Milk-Shops and Dairies must not be in direct communication, by door, window, or otherwise, with a dwelling-room or sleeping apartment. (*App.* 46.)

(11) ERECTING AND ALTERING OF BUILDINGS.

Any person who intends to erect a new building or alter an old one, must apply by petition to the Dean of Guild for warrant to do so, and must lodge with the petition the detailed plans of the proposed erection or alteration. The Master of Works is called as a party to all such petitions in the public interest, and warrant will not be granted unless the plans are such as to satisfy him that ample provision is made for the stability of the building, and its construction and equipment from a sanitary point of view. (*App.* 38.)

The Dean of Guild may call upon owners to repair any part of their existing property that has got into a dangerously dilapidated condition. *Glasgow Police Act*, 1866, § 381.

(12) STREETS, SEWERS, &C.

The Master of Works is required to enforce the provisions of the Police Act of 1866, section 279, under which he has the control of the formation, maintenance, and improvement of streets, courts, and pavements, the construction and repair of sewers, and the erection, alteration, and use of buildings. (*App.* 2.)

APPENDIX.

GLASGOW POLICE ACT, 1866.

[1.]

Defining certain offences as nuisances, and their punishment.

§. 249. Every person who is guilty of any of the following acts or omissions within the City shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings in respect thereof, and to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds, in respect of every day or part of a day during which such act or omission continues after the imposition of the said first-mentioned penalty, or in respect of every act or omission of a like nature which occurs within one month after the imposition :—

- (1.) Every person who keeps or stores in a manner to be either offensive or in the opinion of the medical officer injurious to health any rags, bones, blood or other article or collection of articles, or who so keeps, or suffers to be kept, any animal (whether dead or alive), or who so keeps or stores any horse-dung, cow dung, or swine dung, or the refuse of any slaughter-house, or any animal or vegetable matter, or who, on any land or heritage occupied by him, suffers any waste or stagnant water so to remain as to be either offensive, or, in the opinion of the medical officer, injurious to health :
- (2.) Every person who subjects any rags, bones, blood or other article or collection of articles, to any process which is either offensive or injurious to health :
- (3.) Every person who carries on any trade or business so as to occasion annoyance to the neighbourhood

or inhabitants, unless he proves that he has used the best means for preventing or counteracting such annoyance :

- (4.) Every person who so uses, or causes, permits, or suffers to be used any furnace or fire therein (except a household fire) as that smoke issues therefrom, unless he proves that he has used the best practicable means for preventing smoke, and has carefully attended to and managed the said furnace or fire so as to prevent as far as possible the smoke therefrom :
- (5.) Every person who does not regularly and effectually keep clean and in working order any rhone, pipe or jaw-box attached to or used in connection with any building or part of a building occupied by him :
- (6.) Every person who keeps any cow or swine, except in a place licensed by the Magistrates Committee for that purpose.

[2.]

Duties of Master of Works.

§ 279. It shall be the duty of the Master of Works to enforce the provisions of this Act with respect to the formation, improvement and maintenance of streets, courts, foot-pavements, and other places, the construction and repair of sewers, the erection, alteration and use of buildings, the erection and maintenance of public baths and wash-houses, and generally all powers at common law, and all the provisions of this Act and of every public Act so far as not modified by this Act, relating to the said matters or to the structure of the City.

[3.]

Penalty for not keeping Foot Pavement of Roads and Streets clean.

§347. If the foot pavement of any turnpike road within the City, or of any public or private street opposite to any land or heritage, is not once in every day (Sundays excepted) swept and cleansed before nine o'clock in the morning, every occupier or if there is no occupier every proprietor of such land or heritage, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five shillings for each offence.

[4.]

Proprietors to pay expense of lighting Private Streets and Courts.

§359. The proprietor or proprietors of lands or heritages adjoining to and having a right of access by or to any private street or court, shall be bound to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient lamp posts or brackets, lamps, and fittings to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Lighting or the Board, and placed as the said Inspector or the Board may direct, under a penalty of forty shillings payable by each such proprietor, and the Board shall supply the same with gas and keep the same lighted during the same hours as the lamps in the public streets, and in respect of each such light or lamp the proprietors shall pay such sum as the Board may fix, not exceeding fifteen shillings per annum; and the proportion thereof due by each proprietor shall be annually fixed by the Surveyor according to the extent of their respective interests as shown by the last completed Valuation Roll, and may be recovered from such proprietor as damages, or levied from him in the same way as the Police Assessment.

[5.]

Lighting of Common Stairs.

§361. The proprietor or proprietors of every land or

heritage having an access by a common stair shall provide and maintain suitable gas pipes and brackets, lamps, and burners, in such common stair to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Lighting or the Board, and placed as the said Inspector or the Board may direct, under a penalty of forty shillings payable by each such proprietor, and the Board shall cause them to be supplied with gas and lighted during the same hours as the public street lamps, and for each burner the proprietor or proprietors shall pay to the Board such sum not exceeding ten shillings per annum as the Board may from time to time direct, and the said sum shall be recoverable by the proprietor from the occupiers in proportion to their respective rents, and be deemed to be a debt recoverable as and in the same way as rent.

[6.]

No Apartment to be Let or used for Sleeping in unless it has one or more Windows of a proportionate size.

§ 375. It shall not be lawful for any proprietor to let, or for any person to take in lease, or to use or suffer to be used for the purpose of sleeping in, any apartment in which there is not at least one window, or in which each window is not so constructed or hung as that at least one-third of it may be conveniently and easily opened, or in which the sash of such window, or the sashes of the several windows therein, are not of the dimensions hereinafter provided, viz.:—

If the said apartment contains less than two thousand five hundred cubic feet of space, unless the said sash or sashes give a superficial area in the proportion of one foot for every hundred of such cubic feet ;

If the said apartment contains more than two thousand five hundred cubic feet of space, unless

the said sash or sashes give a superficial area in the proportion of one foot for every one hundred and fifty of such cubic feet.

[7.]

Power to Board to mark on small Dwelling-houses their size, and the number who may live therein.

§ 378. [As amended in terms of § 28 of Glasgow Police (Amendment) Act, 1890—see page 41.] Any person appointed by the Board from time to time may enter any dwelling-house which consists of not more than three apartments, for the purpose of measuring in cubic feet the space contained therein (exclusive of lobbies and closets, and of recesses not perfectly clear from the floor to within two feet of the ceiling and from wall to wall), and to mark on or over the outside of the door of any such dwelling-house if the cubic contents thereof do not exceed two thousand feet, or to affix thereto a ticket, on which are marked, in such position and style as the Board see fit, the number of such cubic feet, and the number of persons exceeding the age of ten years who, without a breach of the provision next hereinafter contained, may sleep therein; and any person who obliterates, defaces, removes or alters such marking or ticket shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings.

[8.]

Adequate Dungstead, Ashpit, and Privy accommodation to be provided.

§ 385. The Master of Works may, by notice given in manner hereinafter provided, require any proprietor of a land or heritage to which no adequate dungstead, ashpit or privy accommodation is attached, or to which such accommodation is attached but so constructed or situated as to be

offensive to persons using any turnpike road or public or private street or court, or to persons residing in the neighbourhood, to provide and construct in lieu thereof, in a sufficient manner and in a suitable place, and from time to time to alter, renew, add to, repair and maintain a dungstead, ashpit, water-closet or privy, as the case may be, for the use of the occupiers thereof, or if there is a building on such land or heritage used as a school, factory or workshop, or occupied by persons of both sexes and above twenty in number, one or more water-closets or privies for the use of each sex, and in every case to his entire satisfaction.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1867.

[9.]

Description of Nuisances under this Act.

§ 16. The Word "Nuisance" under this Act shall include—

- (a.) Any insufficiency of size, defect of structure, defect of ventilation, want of repair or proper drainage, or suitable water-closet, or privy accommodation or cesspool and any other matter or circumstance rendering any inhabited house, building, premises, or part thereof, injurious to the health of the inmates or unfit for human habitation or use :
- (b.) Any pool, watercourse, ditch, gutter, drain, sewer, privy, urinal, cesspool, or ashpit so foul as to be injurious to health, or any well or other water supply used as a beverage or in the preparation of human food, the water of which is so tainted with impurities or otherwise unwholesome as to be injurious to the health of persons using it, or calculated to promote or aggravate epidemic disease :

- (c.) Any stable, byre, pigstye, or other building in which any animal or animals are kept in such a manner as to be injurious to health :
- (d.) Any accumulation or deposit of manure or other offensive matter within fifty yards of any dwelling house within the limits of any burgh, or wherever situated, if injurious to health, or any accumulation of police manure within a quarter of a mile of the municipal boundaries of any burgh (excepting the City of *Glasgow*), or any accumulation of deposits from ashpits or manure from town or village laid nearer than fifty yards to a public or parish road or dwelling house :
- (e.) Any work, manufactory, trade, or business injurious to the health of the neighbourhood, or so conducted as to be offensive or injurious to health, or any collection of bones or rags injurious to health :
- (f.) Any house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates :
- (g.) Any factory, workshop, or workplace, not under the operation of any general Act for the regulation of factories or bakehouses, and not kept in a cleanly state, or not ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, any gases, vapours, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the work carried on therein, and injurious or dangerous to the health of persons employed therein, or any such factory, workshop, or workplace as is so overcrowded, while work is carried on therein, as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of those employed therein :

(h.) Any fireplace or furnace which does not as far as practicable consume the smoke arising from the combustible matter used in such fireplace or furnace, and is used within any burgh, for working engines by steam, or in any mill, factory, dye-house, brewery, bakehouse, or gaswork, or in any manufactory or trade process whatsoever :

(i.) Any chimney (not being the chimney of a private dwelling house) sending forth smoke so as to be injurious to health :

Provided that in places where at the time of the passing of this Act no enactment is in force compelling fireplaces or furnaces to consume their own smoke, the foregoing enactment as to fireplaces and furnaces consuming their own smoke shall not come into operation until the expiration of one year from the date of the passing of this Act :

(j.) Any churchyard, cemetery, or place of sepulture so situated or so crowded with bodies or otherwise so conducted as to be offensive or injurious to health :

[10.]

Local Authority may erect Public Water-closets, &c.

§ 41. The Local Authority may erect such public water-closets, privies, and urinals, and in such situations, as they may think fit, and may defray the expense thereof, and of keeping the same in repair and in good order, and shall cause such privies to be cleansed daily; and the Local Authority may also, by written notice to the owner or occupier of any schoolhouse or of any factory or building in which more than ten persons are employed at one time

in any manufacture, trade, or business, require them or either of them, within a time specified, to construct a sufficient number of water-closets or privies for the separate use of each sex; and any person failing to comply with such notice shall be liable for each offence in a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

[11.]

Removal of Person sick of Infectious Disorders, and from room occupied by such person of all others not in attendance.

§ 42. Where a hospital or place for the reception of the sick is provided or exists within the district of a Local Authority, the Sheriff or any Magistrate or Justice may, on the application of the Local Authority, with the consent of the superintending body of such hospital or place, by order on a certificate signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, direct the removal to such hospital or place for the reception of the sick, at the cost of the Local Authority, of any person suffering from any dangerous, contagious, or infectious disorder, and being without proper lodging or accommodation, or lodged in a room occupied by others besides those in attendance on such person, or being on board any ship or vessel, or may direct the removal from the room occupied by such person of all others not in attendance on him, the Local Authority providing suitable accommodation for such other persons.

[12.]

Rules as to Underground Dwellings.

§ 45. It shall not be lawful to let separately, except as a warehouse or storehouse, or to suffer to be occupied as a dwelling place, any cellar whatsoever, or any vault or underground room (not being entirely open on one or other

of its sides), which vault or room shall be less in height from the floor to the ceiling than seven feet in the case of houses built prior to the passing of this Act, or less in height than eight feet in the case of houses built subsequently to the passing hereof, or which shall be less than one third of its height above the level of the street or ground adjoining the same, or otherwise shall not have three feet at least of its height from the floor to the ceiling above the said level, with an open area of two feet six inches wide from the level of the floor of such vault or room up to the level of the said street or ground, or which shall not have appurtenant thereto the use of a water-closet or privy and ashpit, or which shall not also have a glazed window made to open to the full extent of the half thereof, the area of which is not less than nine superficial feet clear of the frame, and a fireplace with a chimney or flue, or which vault or underground room being an inner or back vault or cellar let or occupied along with a front vault or room, as part of the same letting or occupation, has not a ventilating flue (unless such inner or back vault or room shall be part of a house built before the passing of this Act), or which shall not be well and effectually drained by means of a drain, the uppermost part of which is one foot at least below the level of the floor of such vault, cellar, or room, after the Local Authority have given notice to the owners thereof that the letting of such cellars, vaults, or underground rooms as dwelling places is prohibited from that time forth; and it shall be the duty of the Local Authority to issue such notices from time to time, as soon as is convenient, until such notice has been given with respect to every cellar, vault, or underground room occupied as a dwelling house within the district; and it shall not be lawful, after such notice, to let or continue to

let, or to occupy or suffer to be occupied, separately, as a dwelling house, any such cellar, vault, or underground room.

Penalty on Letting Underground Dwellings.

§ 46. Every person who lets separately, or who knowingly suffers to be occupied for hire as a dwelling, any vault, cellar, or room contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for every day during which such vault, cellar, or room is so occupied after conviction of the first offence.

[13.]

Cases in which Two Convictions have occurred within Three Months.

§ 47. Where two convictions against the provisions of this Act relating to the overcrowding of any house, or the occupation of any cellar, vault, or underground room as a separate dwelling place, shall have taken place within the period of three months, whether the person so convicted were or were not the same, it shall be lawful for the Sheriff or any Magistrate or Justice to direct the closing of such premises for such time as he may deem necessary, and, in the case of cellars occupied as aforesaid, to empower the Local Authority to permanently close the same in such manner as they may deem fit.

[14.]

Penalty on Person suffering from Infectious Disorder entering Public Conveyance without notifying to Driver that he is so suffering.

§ 48. If any person suffering from any infectious disorder shall enter, or any person in charge of a person so suffering shall place such person in, any steamboat, sailing vessel, railway carriage, stage coach, hackney carriage, or other public conveyance, without previously notifying to the owner or person in charge thereof that such person is so suffering,

the person so contravening this provision shall, on conviction thereof before any Sheriff, Magistrate, or Justice, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds; and no owner or person in charge of any public conveyance shall be bound to convey any person so suffering.

[15.]

Penalty on any Person with Infectious Disorder exposing himself, or on any Person in charge of such Sufferer causing such Exposure.

§ 49. Any person suffering from any infectious disorder who wilfully exposes himself, without proper precaution against spreading the said disorder, in any street, public place, or public conveyance, and any person in charge of one so suffering who so exposes the sufferer, and any owner or person in charge of a public conveyance who does not immediately provide for the disinfection of his conveyance after it has, with the knowledge of such owner or person in charge, conveyed any such sufferer, and any person who, without previous disinfection, knowingly gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from such disorders, shall, on conviction of such offence before the Sheriff or any Magistrate or Justice, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds: Provided that no proceedings under this section shall be taken against persons transmitting with proper precautions any such bedding, clothing, rags, or other things, for the purpose of having the same disinfected.

[16.]

Penalty on Letting Houses in which Infected Persons have been.

§ 50. If any person knowingly lets any house, room, or part of a house in which any person suffering from any infectious disorder has been to any other person without having such house, room, or part of a house, and all articles therein

liable to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of a qualified medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate given by him, and lodged with the sanitary inspector or other person appointed to perform the duties of sanitary inspector, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. For the purposes of this section the keeper of any inn or hotel shall be deemed to let part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such inn or hotel.

[17.]

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

Head of Family or Medical Attendant to notify Cases.

§ 3. (1.) Where an inmate of any building used for human habitation within a district to which this Act extends is suffering from an infectious disease to which this Act applies, then unless such building is a hospital in which persons suffering from an infectious disease are received, the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say—

(a.) 'The head of the family to which such inmate (in this Act referred to as the patient) belongs, and in his default the nearest relatives of the patient present in the building or being in attendance on the patient, and in default of such relatives every person in charge of or in attendance on the patient, and in default of any such person the occupier of the building shall as soon as he becomes aware that the patient is suffering from an infectious disease to which this Act applies, send notice thereof to the medical officer of health for the district.

(b.) Every medical practitioner attending on or called in to visit the patient shall forthwith, on becoming aware that the patient is suffering from an infectious

disease to which this Act applies, send to the medical officer of health for the district a certificate stating the name of the patient, the situation of the building, and the infectious disease from which in the opinion of such medical practitioner the patient is suffering.

(2.) Every person required by this section to give a notice or certificate who fails to give the same shall be liable, on summary conviction in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

Provided that if a person is not required to give notice in the first instance, but only in default of some other person, he shall not be liable to any fine if he satisfies the Court that he had reasonable cause to suppose that the notice had been duly given.

[18.]

Definition of "Infectious Disease" to which this Act applies.

§6. In this Act the expression "Infectious Disease to which this Act applies" means any of the following diseases—namely, small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, the diseases known as scarletina or scarlet fever, and the fevers known by any of the following names:—typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued or puerperal, and includes as respects any particular district any infectious disease to which this Act has been applied by the Local Authority of the district in manner provided by this Act.

NOTE.—*The Local Authority may from time to time, as it sees fit, include other infectious diseases. It must be clearly understood that it is only as regards Notification that "Infectious Disease" has the above restricted meaning. ALL THE OTHER POWERS, DUTIES, AND ENACTMENTS APPLY TO INFECTIOUS DISEASE OF EVERY SORT.*

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

[19.]

Duty of Local Authority as to closing of Dwelling-house unfit for human habitation.

§ 32. (1.) It shall be the duty of every local authority to cause to be made from time to time inspection of their districts, with a view to ascertain whether any dwelling-house therein is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and, if on the representation of the medical officer, or of any officer of such authority, or information given, any dwelling-house appears to them to be in such state, to forthwith take proceedings against the owner or occupier for closing the dwelling-house under the enactments set out in the Third Schedule to this Act.

(2.) Any such proceedings may be taken for the express purpose of causing the dwelling-house to be closed whether the same be occupied or not, and upon such proceedings the court of summary jurisdiction may impose a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and make a closing order, and the forms for the purposes of this section may be those in the Fourth Schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, and the enactments respecting an appeal from a closing order shall apply to the imposition of such penalty as well as to a closing order.

(3.) Where a closing order has been made as respects any dwelling-house, the local authority shall serve notice of the order on every occupying tenant of the dwelling-house, and within such period as is specified in the notice, not being less than seven days after the service of the notice, the

order shall be obeyed by him, and he and his family shall cease to inhabit the dwelling-house, and in default he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings a day during his disobedience to the order. Provided that the local authority may make to every such tenant such reasonable allowance on account of his expenses in removing, as may have been authorised by the court making the closing order, which authority the court is hereby authorised to give, and the amount of the said allowance shall be a civil debt due from the owner of the dwelling-house to the local authority, and shall be recoverable summarily.

[20.]

Order for demolition of House unfit for habitation.

§ 33. (1.) Where a closing order has been made in respect of any dwelling-house, and not been determined by a subsequent order, then the local authority, if of opinion that the dwelling-house has not been rendered fit for human habitation, and that the necessary steps are not being taken with all due diligence to render it so fit, and that the continuance of any building being or being part of the dwelling-house is dangerous or injurious to the health of the public or of the inhabitants of the neighbouring dwelling-houses, shall pass a resolution that it is expedient to order the demolition of the building.

(2.) The local authority shall cause notice of such resolution to be served on the owner of the dwelling-house, and such notice shall specify the time and place appointed by the local authority for the further consideration of the resolution, not being less than one month after the service of the notice, and any owner of the dwelling-house shall be at liberty to attend and state his objections to the demolition.

(3.) If upon the consideration of the resolution and the objections the local authority decide that it is expedient so to do, then, unless an owner undertakes to execute forthwith the works necessary to render the dwelling-house fit for human habitation, the local authority shall order the demolition of the building.

(4.) If an owner undertakes as aforesaid to execute the said works, the local authority may order the execution of the works, within such reasonable time as is specified in the order, and if the works are not completed within that time or any extended time allowed by the local authority or a court of summary jurisdiction, the local authority shall order the demolition of the building.

[21.]

Execution of an order for demolition, and provision as to Site.

§ 34. (1.) Where an order for the demolition of a building has been made, the owner thereof shall within three months after service of the order proceed to take down and remove the building, and if the owner fails therein the local authority shall proceed to take down and remove the building and shall sell the materials, and after deducting the expenses incident to such taking down and removal, pay over the balance of money (if any) to the owner.

(2.) Where a building has been so taken down and removed, no house or other building or erection which will be dangerous or injurious to health shall be erected on all or any part of the site of such building; and if any house, building, or erection is erected contrary to the provisions of this section, the local authority may at any time order the owner thereof to abate the same, and in the event of non-compliance with the order, may at the expense of the owner abate or alter the same.

GLASGOW POLICE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1890.

[22.]

Persons to be removed from infected house to reception-house.

§ 5. When infectious disease exists or has existed in any overerowedd house or in any house occupied or used for the purpose of sleeping in by persons in excess of the numbers allowed by this Act which cannot in the opinion of the medical officer be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected while the inmates continue to reside therein or in any house the inmates of which are unable to provide themselves with clothing or bedding which is clean and free from infection while their clothing or bedding which has been exposed to infection is being washed and disinfected any magistrate may on the application of the proeurator fiscal or sanitary inspector on production of a certificate signed by the medical officer that the removal from the said house of all the residents therein who are not suffering from infectious disease is necessary to prevent the spread of such disease grant a warrant to remove the said residents to the reception-house provided by the Police Commissioners who shall accommodate and maintain such persons therein for such period not exceeding fourteen days as the medical officer may consider necessary for the public safety and such warrant shall be sufficient authority for any officer of the Police Commissioners to compel the removal from the said house of the residents therein to the said reception-house and to prevent the return of any of the said residents until the said house with all their bed and body clothing has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the medical officer or sanitary inspector.

[23.]

Commissioners to maintain hospital, washing-house, and reception-house.

§ 6. The Police Commissioners shall maintain the present

hospitals for the treatment of infectious diseases and the washing-house for washing and disinfecting bedding and clothing or other articles which have become infected and the present reception-house provided as a temporary residence for persons removed from an infected house and not suffering from infectious disease and provide the same with such means and appliance as may be required and they may enlarge the same if necessary or provide and maintain other hospitals washing-houses and reception-houses or discontinue the said hospitals washing-house and reception house and provide other hospitals washing-houses and reception-houses and maintain the same either within or outside the city and such hospitals washing-houses and reception-houses shall be free of charge to the inhabitants of the city.

[24.]

Houses to be purified on certificate of officer of health or of two medical practitioners.

§ 7. Where on the certificate of the medical officer or of any two registered medical practitioners it appears to the Police Commissioners that any house or part thereof is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that health is affected or endangered thereby or that the whitewashing cleansing or purifying of any house or part thereof is requisite to prevent risk of or to check infectious disease the sanitary inspector shall give notice in writing to the occupier of such house or part thereof and to the owner thereof in cases where there is no occupier requiring them respectively to whitewash cleanse or purify the same as the case may require and if the person to whom such notice is given fail to comply therewith within the time therein specified he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a

daily penalty not exceeding ten shillings and the Police Commissioners may if they think fit cause such house or part thereof to be whitewashed cleansed or purified and may recover in a summary manner as damages the expenses incurred by them in so doing from the person in default.

[25.]

Articles of bed or body clothing to be purified.

§ 8. Where on the certificate of the medical officer or of any two registered medical practitioners it appears to the Police Commissioners that any articles of bed or body clothing in any house or part thereof are in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that health is affected or endangered thereby or that the cleansing or purifying of any such articles is requisite to prevent risk of or to check infectious disease the sanitary inspector shall give notice in writing to the occupier of such house or part thereof requiring him to cleanse or purify such articles of bed or body clothing as the case may require and if the person to whom such notice is given fail to comply therewith within the time therein specified he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default and the Police Commissioners may if they think fit cause any such articles of bed or body clothing in any such house or part thereof to be cleansed or purified and may recover in a summary manner as damages the expenses incurred by them in so doing from the person in default.

[26.]

Wake not to be held over body of person dying of infectious disease.

§ 9. It shall not be lawful to hold any wake over the body of any person who has died of any infectious disease and the occupier of any house or premises who permits or suffers any such wake to take place in such house or premises and every

person who knowingly attends or takes part in such wake shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

[27.]

Bodies of persons dying in hospital &c. of infectious diseases to be removed only for burial.

§ 10. If any person dies from any infectious disease in any hospital or place of temporary accommodation provided by the Police Commissioners and the medical officer or the medical attendant upon such person certifies that in his opinion it is desirable in order to prevent the risk of communicating infectious disease or spreading infection that the dead body shall not be removed from such hospital or place except for the purpose of being forthwith buried it shall not be lawful for any person to remove such dead body from such hospital or place except for the last-mentioned purpose and when the dead body is taken out of such hospital or place for that purpose it shall be forthwith carried or taken directly to some cemetery or place of burial and shall be forthwith there buried. And any person wilfully offending against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

[28.]

Certificate required before removal of body by railway &c. of person who died of infectious disease.

§ 11. It shall not be lawful to transport the body of any person who has died of any infectious disease by railway steamer or other public conveyance not being a conveyance reserved for such purposes unless and until the medical officer has certified that every precaution necessary for the public safety has been adopted to his satisfaction and any undertaker or other person who shall without such certificate knowingly remove or assist in removing and any person who

shall procure or endeavour to procure the removal of such dead body without having obtained such certificate shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

[29.]

Penalty on guardian permitting infected child to attend school.

§ 12. Every parent or person having care or charge of a child who is or has been suffering from infectious disease or who resides in a house where such disease exists or has existed within a period of six months who shall knowingly or negligently permit such child to attend school without procuring and producing to the teacher or person in charge of such school a certificate from the medical officer which he shall grant free of charge or from some registered medical practitioner that such child has become free from disease and infection and that the house and everything therein exposed to infection have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the medical officer or some registered medical practitioner or the sanitary inspector shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

[30.]

Penalty on teacher permitting infected children to attend school.

§ 13. Any teacher or person in charge of any school who shall knowingly permit any child to attend such school in contravention of the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

[31.]

Penalty on exposing bedding &c. exposed to infection.

§ 14. Every person who after warning by the Police Commissioners knowingly washes or exposes or permits to be washed or exposed in a washing-house or on a washing-green

provided for the common use of two or more tenants or families any bedding clothing or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any infectious disease and which have not been previous to such washing or exposure disinfected at the place provided by the Police Commissioners for the purpose or otherwise to the satisfaction of the medical officer or of some registered medical practitioner as certified by him in writing and every person who shall sell pawn or deliver to another any such bedding clothing or other articles shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

[32.]

Water not to be supplied from cisterns exposed to contamination.

§ 15. Water to be used for drinking purposes or for the preparation of human food shall not be supplied from any cistern which is so placed or constructed as to be exposed to contamination and any owner who contravenes this provision after a notice by the Police Commissioners shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty of ten shillings.

[33.]

Owners &c. to permit sanitary inspector to apply smoke or other test.

§ 16. Whenever the sanitary inspector has reasonable grounds for believing that the drains connected with any house or building are defective so as to cause risk to health he may after twenty-four hours' notice and (except in the case of tenement houses) with the consent of the owner and occupier of such house or building or in the event of objection by any such owner or occupier after obtaining the warrant of a magistrate apply the smoke or other test to such drains for the purpose of discovering the defect and any owner or occupier who refuses to allow such tests to be made or to

give all reasonable facilities for making such tests shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and if the drains be found defective the owner of the premises shall be bound immediately on an order to that effect being given by the Police Commissioners to carry out all necessary operations for removing defects of structure or doing such acts as may be requisite to prevent risk to health and failing compliance with such order the Police Commissioners may execute the work and recover the expense thereof as damages from the owner.

[34.]

Power of magistrate to order destruction of unsound meat &c.

§ 20. If it appears to the magistrate that any carcase meat poultry game flesh fish fruit vegetables corn bread flour milk butter eggs or other article so seized is diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human consumption he shall condemn the same and order it to be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent it from being exposed for sale or used for human consumption and the person to whom the same belongs or did belong at the time of exposure or conveyance for sale or in whose possession or on whose premises the same was found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for every carcase or fish or piece of meat flesh or fish or any poultry or game or for the parcel of fruit vegetables corn bread or flour or for the milk butter eggs or other article so condemned or at the discretion of the magistrate without the infliction of a fine to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months :

The magistrate who under this section is empowered to convict the offender may be either the magistrate who ordered the article to be disposed of or destroyed or any other magistrate having jurisdiction.

[35.]

Power to proceed against original seller of diseased cattle &c.

§ 23. Where any person is charged before any magistrate with the offence of selling or exposing or conveying for sale or of having in his possession for sale or preparation for sale any unsound or diseased meat or any carcase meat poultry game flesh fish fruit vegetables corn bread flour milk butter eggs or other article unfit for human consumption and intended or which might be used for such consumption the procurator fiscal may if he thinks fit also proceed against the person from whom the person so charged purchased such carcase meat or things (in this section called the original seller) as if he were an offender art and part with the person so charged and as if he had committed such offence within the city provided that such carcase meat or things were unsound or diseased or unfit for human consumption at the time of the sale thereof by the original seller to the person so charged and the purchase by the person so charged or by any one on his behalf from the original seller wheresoever made or carried out shall be taken and deemed to be a sale by the original seller of the carcase meat or things in question within the city in premises kept and used for the sale of such carcase meat or things and the penalty and punishment provided by this Act shall also be applicable to and be leviable and recoverable from the original seller and all the powers authorities jurisdiction and forms of procedure given and provided by the Police Acts with reference to such offence shall be applicable to the prosecution trial and punishment of the original seller the proof that such carcase meat or things when so sold by the original seller were sound and fit for human consumption resting with the original seller.

[36.]

Penalty for selling milk of diseased cows.

§ 27. Every person who knowingly sells or suffers to be sold or used for human consumption within the city the milk of any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis or any disease which might render the use of such milk dangerous or injurious to health shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for each offence and in any case where the person liable to a penalty under this section is not resident within the city such penalty may be sued for and recovered before the sheriff at the instance of the procurator fiscal.

[37.]

Penalty for overcrowding.

§ 28. If any dwelling-house is used for the purposes of sleeping in by a greater number of persons than in the proportion of one person of the age of ten years or upwards for every four hundred cubic feet of space or of one person of an age less than ten years for every two hundred cubic feet of space contained therein (exclusive of lobbies and closets and of recesses not perfectly clear from the floor to within two feet of the ceiling and from wall to wall) or by a greater number of persons than is marked thereon in pursuance of the provisions of section 378 of the Glasgow Police Act 1866 which is incorporated herewith as amended by this section every person so using or suffering it to be used shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for every day or part of a day during which it is so used or suffered to be used and any persons authorised by the Police Commissioners and exhibiting their authority if called upon so to do may from time to time enter such dwelling-houses if they believe that the provisions of this section are being contravened.

[38.]

Alterations on existing buildings.

§ 29. Every person who proposes to alter the structure of any existing dwelling-house or to adapt or use for human habitation any building not being a dwelling-house or to alter the mode of occupancy of any existing dwelling-house in such a manner as to increase the number of houses or occupiers shall make application to the dean of guild court for a warrant for that purpose and shall be subject to the provisions of the Act of 1866 in regard to the erection alteration and use of buildings whether he is the sole proprietor or not or whether the alterations be or be not such as to affect the exterior dimensions thereof.

[39.]

Water supply and Water-closet accommodation.

§ 30. If and when required by the Police Commissioners the owner of every house within the city into which water has not already been introduced shall provide an ample supply of water convenient for such house to the satisfaction of the Police Commissioners and shall fit up in some window recess or other well-lighted and ventilated place a sink with a sufficient waste-pipe disconnected from the sewer and if and when so required every owner of houses which consist of not more than two apartments shall also provide to the satisfaction of the Police Commissioners adequate and suitable water-closet or other latrine accommodation as may be so required convenient to such houses and every owner of a house which consists of more than two apartments shall provide to the satisfaction of the Police Commissioners such adequate and suitable water-closet accommodation as may be deemed advisable by them in all cases with proper soil-pipes and all such sinks waste-pipes soil-pipes and water-closets

shall be properly supplied with water trapped and ventilated so as to prevent any leakage or effluvia therefrom and all sinks waste-pipes soil-pipes and water-closets already existing or which may be fitted up under the provisions hereof shall be kept in complete repair. Provided always that the Police Commissioners shall from time to time give notice in writing to owners of houses which are not in conformity with these provisions requiring them within a period to be specified to make the necessary alterations under a penalty not exceeding five pounds and a further daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

[40.]

Houses unfit for human habitation.

§ 32. If the medical officer the sanitary inspector and the master of works of the city shall certify in writing to the Police Commissioners that any house or building or part of a house or building is unfit for human habitation the Police Commissioners may by their order affixed conspicuously upon such house or building declare that the same is not fit for human habitation and it shall not after a date in such order to be specified be inhabited and every person who shall after the date or time mentioned in such order let or occupy or continue to let or occupy or suffer to be occupied such house or building or part of such house or building shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings. Provided always that before pronouncing any such order the Police Commissioners shall require the owner to show cause against the said certificate within such time as they may consider reasonable and shall give such owner an opportunity of being heard before them and if he appear shall hear him and such evidence as he may adduce. Provided also that if at any time after such order has

been made the Police Commissioners shall be satisfied that such house or building or part of such house or building has been rendered fit for human habitation they may revoke or vary the said order and the same shall thenceforward cease to operate or be modified accordingly. For the purposes of this section the Police Commissioners may act by a committee of their number and the quorum of the committee shall not be less than five :

Any person aggrieved by any order under this section may within five days from the date of intimation thereof appeal to the sheriff and the sheriff shall with all reasonable dispatch and if practicable within seven days after the presentation of the appeal dispose of the same with or without expenses and his decision shall be final and not subject to review but the confirmation of any such order by the sheriff shall not prevent the Police Commissioners if they are satisfied the house or building or the part of the house or building to which such order relates has been rendered fit for human habitation from revoking or varying such order.

[41.]

Power to make byelaws ; byelaws may be enforced by penalties.

§ 33. The Police Commissioners may from time to time make such byelaws as they think fit for the following purposes viz. :—

- (1) For the regulation of cemeteries :
- (2) For the cleansing of common stairs sinks lobbies passages and waterclosets by the tenants in rotation :
- (3) For the cleansing of unoccupied cellars and roofs of outhouses by owners :
- (4) For the inspection of any carcase meat poultry game flesh fish fruit vegetables corn bread flour milk

butter eggs or other article of food brought into the city and for the treatment and disposal of such as are unsound :

(5.) For the appointment of meat and food inspectors and regulating their powers and duties :

(6) For the collection removal and disposal of the city manure :

Provided that such byelaws shall before coming into operation be confirmed by the Secretary for Scotland and may be enforced by penalties imposed by any such byelaws not exceeding five pounds for each offence and provided further that such byelaws shall be so framed as to allow the magistrate before whom any penalty imposed thereby is sought to be recovered to order the whole or part only of such penalty to be paid or to remit the whole penalty.

[42.]

Providing for abolition of privies &c.

§ 38. The Police Commissioners may require owners to abolish privy cesspits or privies combined with ashpits and to provide instead pail closets or such other latrine accommodation and refuse receptacles as the Police Commissioners may approve of :

Any person who after the expiry of one month from the date of his having been served with written notice to make any such alterations neglects or refuses to carry it into effect shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

[43.]

Definition of lodging-house, lodging-house keeper, and lodger.

§ 39. The expression "lodging-house" in the Glasgow Police Act 1866 shall from and after the passing of this Act mean a

house or part thereof in which any person is lodged by the night at a rate not exceeding sixpence per night for each person whether the same be payable nightly or weekly or at any period not longer than a fortnight and shall include any place where emigrants are lodged and all boarding-houses for seamen irrespective of the rate charged for lodgings or boarding the expression "lodging-house keeper" shall mean the occupier of such lodging-house who lodges such person and the word "lodger" shall mean any person so lodged.

[44.]

B Y E - L A W S

FOR THE CLEANSING OF COMMON STAIRS, SINKS, LOBBIES, PASSAGES,
AND WATER-CLOSETS BY THE TENANTS IN ROTATION * :—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—*Close* means any entry between two walls, giving access to two or more houses in a building, and shall be held to include all the passages extending from the front of the building to the main back wall thereof.

Common Stair means any stair or part thereof which is used by two or more tenants in any building in order to give such tenants access to their dwellings, and shall be held to include all the landing, extending from wall to wall of said landing.

Lobby shall mean that part of the landing which commences at either of the main walls of such landing, and extends inward to the wall beyond the door of the last dwelling on either side of the landing.

Passage shall mean all stairs and pathways within the tenement or building which lead to any cellar, water-closet, or washing-house, and to which the tenants in the said tenement or building have right of access.

Water-closet shall mean any convenience for the common use of the tenants in any building.

* Subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for Scotland.

(2) COMMON STAIRS.—Each tenant, whose dwelling is entered by means of a common stair in any property, shall sweep the common stair *daily*, in weekly rotations, from the landing off which his or her dwelling is entered down to the landing of the flat immediately beneath—the said rotation starting with the first tenant upon the left hand on entering.

The close must be swept *daily* in rotation by the tenants who have a door entering directly upon such close, beginning at the tenant first on the left hand on entering. In the event of no tenant having access by a door directly upon said close, it shall be swept daily in rotation by all the tenants in the property who use the said close, or have the right to use it, for purposes of access to the back-court or ashpit. All such sweepings from common stairs and closes to be burned in the fire or conveyed at once to the ashpit.

(3) All common stairs and closes shall be washed down twice in every week, viz., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, by the tenants in rotation, whose dwellings or premises are accessible by such common stair or close. Each tenant shall take *one week* of such washing in rotation, and shall wash from his or her landing to the landing of the flat immediately beneath—said rotation to begin at the tenant first on the left hand.

The close shall be washed in rotations arranged weekly by the tenants whose dwellings or premises enter immediately upon it, beginning at the tenant first on the left hand. Any shopkeeper or other person dwelling in or occupying premises entering from the front of the property, or from the back thereof, and who uses the said close, or has the right to use it, in order to gain access to the back-court or the washing-house, or ash-pit, shall be accounted entitled to sweep and wash such close in rotation along with any other tenant.

In the event of no tenant having access to a dwelling or premises from such close, or otherwise if no person is found entitled, as above, to wash such close, then each tenant dwelling in the property shall wash the said close upon the same week and on the same days in which he or she washes the common stair.

(4) LOBBIES.—All lobbies to be swept daily, and washed out twice weekly, viz., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, along their whole length by the tenants whose dwellings or premises are entered from such lobbies—the rotation to begin at the tenant first on the left hand upon entering such lobby. Each tenant to sweep and wash from the farthest end of said lobby to the landing of stair.

(5) PASSAGES.—All passages giving access within the building to any cellar, water-closet, privy, ashbin, ashpit, or other convenience, shall be swept out and washed by all the tenants in rotation who have right of access to said cellar, water-closet, washing-house, or other convenience—the period of rotation and its incidence upon the tenants to be in the hands and at the discretion of the sanitary inspector, or any of his subordinate officers. No night soil, ashes, vegetables, or refuse of any kind shall be emptied or discharged into any sink, nor on any stair, close, or passage within any building.

(6) SINKS.—All sinks placed on the stair landings, or on the stairs, or in the back-court, and which are used in common by two or more tenants, shall be kept clear of stagnant water, filth, rubbish, or detritus of any kind, by the tenants using or having the right to use, such sinks; and each tenant who has no separate sink within the house, and uses in common any such sink, shall be held legally responsible for the cleanly condition of the sink which he or she uses; and if any night

soil, rubbish, ashes, or other *debris* is found in any such sink, and the tenants having the right to use it delay or refuse to cleanse it after due warning by the sanitary officers, it will be competent for the sanitary inspector to summon all such tenants to appear in the Police Court before the Magistrate to answer any charge brought against them in respect of this Bye-law.

(7) WATER-CLOSETS.—No tenant shall on any account or under any pretext put any ashes or other household refuse into any water-closet.

Every water-closet compartment, to which two or more tenants have right of access, shall be cleansed and washed out twice weekly, viz., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, by the tenants in weekly rotations who have right of access to such water-closet compartment—the rotation of cleansing and washing to be arranged by the sanitary inspector or any of his officers.

(8) Every person who contravenes or fails to carry out any of the foregoing Bye-laws, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each offence; provided that the Magistrate before whom the penalty is sought to be recovered may order the whole or part only of such penalty to be paid, or to remit the whole penalty.

[45.]

REGULATIONS

FOR HOUSES, OR PARTS OF HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, or occupied by Members of more than one Family, enacted by the Local Authority of Glasgow.*

For Fixing the number of Persons who may occupy a House or part of a House which is Let in Lodgings, or occupied by Members of more than one Family.

1. The number of persons occupying each room or apart-

* Subject to confirmation by the Board of Supervision.

ment in such house shall not exceed one person of the age of ten years or upwards for every 400 cubic feet of space contained therein, or one person of an age less than ten years for every 200 cubic feet of space contained therein (exclusive of lobbies and closets, and of recesses not perfectly clear from the floor to within two feet of the ceiling, and from wall to wall), or the number specified in the Register Schedule hereto annexed. No keeper of such house shall permit males and females above ten years of age to occupy the same sleeping apartment except in the case of husband and wife.

For Registration of Houses thus Let or occupied in Lodgings.

2. A Register of such houses within their jurisdiction shall be kept by the local authority in which shall be entered the names and residences of the keepers, and the situations of the houses and the number of persons authorised according to the foregoing regulation to be allowed therein, and in each apartment thereof, and intimation shall be sent to the keeper that such entry has been made

For the Inspection of such Houses and the keeping the same in a cleanly and wholesome state.

3. The medical officer, or the sanitary inspector, or their Assistants, may inspect such houses, whenever deemed necessary to do so. Every keeper shall at such times give free access to the whole house. The floors of every apartment, and every lobby, closet, stair, and passage in such houses shall be swept every morning, and thoroughly washed on Wednesday and Saturday in every week. All rooms, lobbies, passages, and stairs shall be properly ventilated to the satisfaction of these officers, and the windows of every

sleeping apartment shall be kept open for two hours in the morning, and two hours in the afternoon of every day, unless prevented by bad weather or the illness of any lodger; and during the hours when the windows are open, the bed clothes of every bed shall be turned down, and exposed to the air. And the keeper shall cause all bed-clothes and bedding, and all articles and utensils in such house to be kept in a thoroughly clean and wholesome condition.

For enforcing provision of Water-Closet Accommodation and other appliances and means of Cleanliness in proportion to the number of Lodgers and Occupiers, and the Cleansing and Ventilation of the Common Passages and Staircases.

4. Every Keeper shall provide sufficient water-closet accommodation, and also a proper supply of pure and wholesome water according to the number of occupiers, and shall keep the basins or pans, closets, passages, doors, windows, walls, and ceilings always thoroughly clean to the satisfaction of the Inspector, and shall cause all ashes and night soil, and all solid and liquid filth or refuse, and any offensive matter or thing to be removed from such House every day before the hour of *ten* in the forenoon, and shall not allow any dangerous or offensive animal, or any poultry to be kept, or fed, in such house.

The floors of common passages and steps of common staircases in and by which access is obtained to such houses, shall be effectually swept and kept clean daily, and washed on every Wednesday and Saturday, and the whole ventilated by keeping the upper sashes of the windows open all day, or otherwise, as may be approved by the local authority.

For Cleansing and Limewhiting such Premises at stated times.

5. The walls and ceilings of apartments and lobbies in such

houses shall be limewhitened in the first weeks of April and October in every year, and also when required by the medical officer.

6. Any person offending against any of these regulations shall be liable in a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for any one offence, with an additional penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for every day during which default in obeying such regulations may continue.

[46.]

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS ORDER, 1885.

The attention of Cowkeepers, Dairy-men, and Milk Purveyors is required to the following Clause, infringement of which renders the party offending liable in a penalty not exceeding £20, viz. :—

9.—It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of Cowkeeper, or Dairyman, or Purveyor of Milk, or being the occupier of a Milk-store or Milk-shop—

- (1) To allow any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk Cows or to handle vessels used for containing Milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade or business of the Cow-keeper, or Dairyman, Purveyor of Milk, or occupier of a Milk-store or Milk-shop, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of Milk ; or
- (2) If himself so suffering, or having recently been in contact as aforesaid, to milk Cows, or handle vessels used for containing Milk for sale, or in any way take

part in the conduct of his trade or business, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of Milk—

until in each case all danger therefrom of the communication of infection to the Milk or of its contamination has ceased.

Regulation made by the Local Authority on 24th December, 1888.

(13) "No Milk-shop, Milk-store, Dairy, or place or premises "where Milk is kept, stored, or exposed for sale, shall be in "direct communication by door, window, or otherwise, with a "dwelling-room or sleeping apartment."

To take effect from and after 1st February, 1889, and to apply to all Registrations made after that date.

[47.]

HINTS ABOUT MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.*

The Committee on Health of Glasgow think that a few plain hints as to the care and upbringing of Children might be useful.

WASHING BABY.

Give baby a bath night and morning, using tepid water and a little soap. If accustomed to it from the first, even the youngest child will enjoy it. This, with care in changing cloths and sponging and washing gently with flannel, will both promote general health and prevent scalding.

DRESSING BABY.

The clothing should be warm, and fit easy. There should always be flannel next the skin. Tight bandaging, with the notion of "supporting" the body, is not only unnecessary but hurtful. Heat is life to an infant; and until children are able to run about, no part of the body, except the head and hands, should at any time be bare.

* These are distributed by the Registrars to people registering Births. Copies may be had at the Sanitary Office.

FEEDING BABY.

A newly-born baby should be put to the breast as soon as it is washed and dressed. This is best for both mother and child. We cannot improve upon this natural proceeding. The milk first supplied by the mother acts as a laxative, so that castor oil is unnecessary.

Should the mother have no milk at first, pure cow's milk, with an equal quantity of hot water and a little sugar, may be given until she is ready to nurse.

Provided the mother has plenty of breast milk, the child should get nothing else until it is six (at the very least, four) months old.

Put the child to the breast for the first six weeks every two hours during the day, and less frequently as it grows older. During the night it requires to be fed less often. Regular habits may be cultivated from the earliest age. It is a mistake to suppose that whenever a baby cries it requires the breast. It is dangerous to put the baby to the breast and then fall asleep. The child may be smothered, or at least indigestion and colic may be produced. If the mother has not enough breast milk, then it must be supplemented with a mixture of two-thirds pure milk to one-third warm water with sugar.

If, unfortunately, the baby must be brought up entirely "on the bottle," then (1) Use only pure fresh milk, in the proportion of two measures to one of hot water, with a little sugar. In cities the milk may generally be used as bought, but made lukewarm, and slightly sweetened. (2) Prepare no more than can be taken at once. What is left should be thrown out. (3) Never lay baby down to sleep with the teat in its mouth. This is sure to cause colic. (4) Wash the bottle carefully after each meal, and lay it in cold water until required again. The greatest pains must be taken to

wash out the indiarubber tube and teat, so that no bits of curded milk may be left. This is so difficult to do that the old-fashioned boat-shaped feeding bottle is much safer to use. (5) In hot sultry weather dilute the milk with a third-part of lime-water instead of pure water, and then make lukewarm.

There is no substitute for good milk, and no necessity for supplementing it. Corn-flour, arrowroot, and such starchy articles are bad for young infants.

WEANING BABY.

The child should not be weaned suddenly but by degrees, and as a rule should not have the breast after the ninth month. After the sixth month bread and milk or oatmeal gruel thickly made may be given once or twice a day. Well boiled oatmeal porridge and sweet milk should be gradually introduced into the diet.

With porridge and milk night and morning, and the thin of broth, with bread, to dinner, children will thrive from the period of weaning. There is no diet so nutritious, so thrifty, or so easily prepared.

The habit of giving children, especially infants, share of their parents' food is a bad one, in cities where people have so generally abandoned the old Scotch fare, and taken to tea, bread, and fried or stewed meat. Take the trouble of making wholesome food for your children, and do not ruin their stomachs, and risk their lives, by giving them tea and toast, beef, bacon, &c.

FRESH AIR AND EXERCISE.

Although nobody will drink dirty water, it is astonishing how few take pains to avoid breathing dirty air. Children suffer more than adults from badly ventilated houses. They are tenderer, and pass the greater part of their time in the house. Open your windows a little at the top. Never keep

dirt of any kind in your house a minute longer than necessary. The air of half the houses in Glasgow is made poisonous by carelessness in these respects, especially at night.

Take your children out for a walk every fine day. The time spent by many mothers in gossiping by the fireside or on the stairhead would give their families a walk. Taking them about at night, or in wet cold weather, should be avoided.

SLEEP.

Don't accustom your baby to be rocked or nursed to sleep, or to sleep in your arms.

Fresh air makes sleep more refreshing. The air cannot be fresh if the bed-clothes are dirty. Enclosed beds are very unhealthy. Young children in bed with their parents may be injured, or even smothered, by getting wholly beneath the bed clothes.

Sleep comes naturally to a healthy child. Wakefulness means illness. During teething, when the child is irritable and restless, never use soothing syrups, sleeping draughts, laudanum, or any other medicine. Besides being poisonous they are all mere devices of selfishness, saving the mother trouble at the expense of the child's welfare. Patience will overcome the wakefulness, and your baby will be all the better in the morning.

TO NURSING MOTHERS.

The living connection between the body of the mother and the body of the child, which exists before its birth, and makes both suffer from injurious influences, continues throughout the period of suckling.

Nursing mothers should therefore preserve as much peace of mind and body as possible. They should have plain nutritious diet. Above all things they should avoid whisky.

For a nursing mother to drink whisky is almost as bad as to give it to the child directly, which would be to poison it.

TO PARENTS.

No advice can be of the slightest use unless you, the parents—or you who assume the duties of parents—honestly resolve to let no selfish motive of convenience, or pleasure, or profit divert you from that which must be your first thought in the morning, and last at night—to cherish and make healthy and happy the life which is so unreservedly put under your control. You must make up your minds to sacrifice yourselves for it, and do as you would wish to be done by if you were equally dependent and helpless. The mother especially must remember that at least for the first year of the child's life she must devote herself body and mind to it. Any reason or argument for shirking the duty of suckling must be looked upon with suspicion, however plausible. A woman who can suckle her child, and will not, increases a hundred-fold the risk that child runs of losing its life, and, should it die, to that extent she causes its death.

J. B. R.

SANITARY OFFICE, 1 MONTROSE STREET, GLASGOW.

N.B.—FREE VACCINATION, at the SANITARY OFFICE, 1 Montrose Street, every Tuesday and Friday, at One o'clock.

THE GLASGOW SOCIAL UNION.

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The general objects of the Society are: to encourage friendly association among those engaged in social work in Glasgow, to promote sympathetic fellowship between the well-to-do inhabitants and their poorer fellow-citizens, and to improve the physical, moral, and social condition of the latter.

All willing to assist in advancing the above objects are eligible for membership, and societies working on similar lines are eligible for affiliation.